

A SHORT
L A T I N
GRAMMAR.

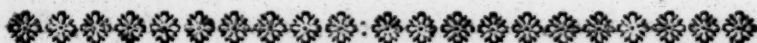


B R I S T O L :
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A SHORT

Latin GRAMMAR.



SECT. I.

Of LETTERS.

1. **T**HE Letters in *Latin* are *Twenty-three*; a, b, c, d, e, f, g, h, i, j, l, m, n, o, p, q, r, s, t, u, v, x, y, z.
2. Six of these are *Vowels*, a, e, i, o, u, y; of which are form'd *Five Diphthongs*, æ, œ, au, ei, eu.
3. Four of the *Consonants* are call'd *Liquids*, l, m, n, r.
4. Three are call'd *Double Consonants*, j, x, z.
5. The rest are call'd *Mutes*, b, c, d, f, g, h, p, q, s, t, v.
6. There are Seven Sorts of Words, Four of which are Declinable, *Noun, Pronoun, Verb, Participle*: Three, Indclinable, *Adverb, Preposition, Conjunction*.

SECT. II.

Of SUBSTANTIVE NOUNS.

1. **N**AMES of Gods, Angels and Men, are of the Masculine Gender, as *Jupiter, Michael, Georgius*.
2. Names of Winds and Months are of the Masculine Gender, as *Auster*, the South-Wind; *Aprilis*, April.
3. Names of Rivers and Mountains are of the Masc. Gender; as *Tibris*, the Tyber, *Parnassus*, the Mountain so call'd.
4. Names of Goddeses and Women are Feminine; as *Juno, Anna*.
5. Names of Cities, Countries and Islands are Feminine; as *Roma*, Rome; *Gallia*, France; *Anglia*, England.
6. Names of Ships, Trees and Poems are Feminine; as *Argo*, the Ship so call'd; *Pyrus*, a Pear-Tree; *Æneis*, the Æneid.
7. Nouns signifying the Offices of Men are Masculine; as, *Rex*, a King.
8. Nouns signifying the Offices of Women are Feminine; as *Regina*, a Queen.
9. Nouns Common to either Sex, are either Masc. or Feminine; as, *Exul*, a banish'd Man or Woman.
10. Nouns Indeclinable, also Nouns ending in *on* or *um* are Neuter; as *nihil*, nothing; *Criterion*, a Mark; *Regnum*, a Kingdom.
11. The Genders of other Nouns are known by the Termination.
12. There are Six Cases, The Nominative, Genitive, Dative, Accusative, Vocative, Ablative.
13. The Declensions are Five.
14. The First forms the Genitive and Dative Singular in æ Diphthong, except in Greek Nouns.
15. This has Four Terminations, a, e, Fem. as, es, Masc.

EXAM-

EXAMPLES of the *First Declension*.

Singular.

<i>Nom.</i>	<i>Gen.</i>	<i>Dat.</i>	<i>Ac.</i>	<i>Voc.</i>	<i>Abl.</i>
Penna, <i>a Pen,</i>	-æ,	-æ,	-am,	-a,	-â.
Ode, <i>a Song,</i>	-es,	ode,	-en,	ode,	ode.
Thomas,	-æ,	-æ,	-am,	-a,	-â.
Anchises,	-æ,	-æ,	-en,	-e,	-â.

Plural.

Pennæ,	-ârum,	-is,	-as,	-æ,	-is.
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And so the rest.

16. The *Second* forms the *Genitive* in *i*, and *Dative* in *o*.

17. This has *Five Terminations*, *er, ir, us, Masc. on, um, Neuter.*

EXAMPLES of the *Second Declension*.

Singular.

<i>N.</i>	<i>G.</i>	<i>D.</i>	<i>Ac.</i>	<i>V.</i>	<i>Ab.</i>
Liber, <i>a Book,</i>	-ri,	-ro,	-rum,	liber,	-ro.
Vir, <i>a Man,</i>	-ri,	-ro,	-um,	vir,	-ro.
Ventus, <i>the Wind,</i>	-ti,	-to,	-tum,	-te,	-to.
Criterion, <i>a Mark,</i>	-ii,	-io,	-ion,	-ion,	-io.
Regnum, <i>a Kingdom</i>	-ni.	-no,	-num,	-um,	-no.

Plural.

Libri,	-ôrum,	-is,	-os,	-i,	-is.
Viri,	-ôrum,	-is,	-os,	-i,	-is.
Venti,	-ôrum,	-is,	-os,	-i,	-is.
Criteria,	-ôrum,	-is,	-a,	-a,	-is.
Regna,	-orum,	-is,	-a,	-a,	-is.

18. The *Third* forms the *Genitive* in *is*, and *Dative* in *i*.

19. This has *Twenty-four Terminations*, *er, or, os, o, n, Masc. io, do, go, as, es, is, aus, x* and *s* after a *Consonant, Feminine; a, e, c, l, men, ar, ur, us, ut, Neutr.*

EXAMPLES of the *Third Declension.*

Singular.

N.	G.	D.	Ac.	V.	Abl.
Later, <i>a Brick,</i>	-is,	-i,	-em,	-er,	-e.
Labor, <i>Labour,</i>	-is,	-i,	-em,	-or,	-e.
Nepos, <i>a Grand-Child.</i>	-tis,	-ti,	-tem,	-os,	-te.
Sermo, <i>Speech,</i>	-nis,	-ni,	-nem,	-o,	-ne.
Delphin, <i>a Dolphin,</i>	-nis,	-ni,	-nem,	-in,	-ne.
Natio, <i>a Nation,</i>	-nis,	-ni,	-nem,	-o,	-ne.
Arundo, <i>a Reed,</i>	-inis,	-ini,	-nem,	-o,	-ne.
Imago, <i>an Image</i>	-inis,	-ni,	-nem,	-o,	-ine.
Æstas, <i>Summer,</i>	-tis,	-ti,	-tem,	-as,	-te.
Rupes, <i>a Rock,</i>	-pis,	-i,	-em,	-es,	-pe.
Navis, <i>a Ship,</i>	-is,	-i,	-em,	-is,	-e. v. i.
Fraus, <i>Fraud,</i>	-dis,	-di,	-dem,	fraus,	-de.
Fax, <i>a Torch,</i>	-cis,	-ci,	-cem,	fax,	-ce.
Lex, <i>a Law,</i>	-gis,	-gi,	-gem,	lex,	-ge.
Trabs, <i>a Beam,</i>	-bis,	-bi,	-bem,	trabs,	-be.
Puls, <i>Gruel,</i>	-tis,	-ti,	-tem,	puls,	-te.
Thema, <i>a Theme,</i>	-tis,	-ti,	-a,	-a,	-te.
Mare, <i>the Sea,</i>	-ris,	-ri,	-re,	-re,	-ri.
Lac, <i>Milk,</i>	-tis,	-ti,	lac	lac,	-te.
Animal, <i>an Animal,</i>	-lis,	-li,	-al,	-al,	-li.
Carmen, <i>a Verse,</i>	-inis,	-ni,	-en,	-en,	-ne.
Calcar, <i>a Spur.</i>	-is,	-ri,	-ar,	-ar,	-re v. i.
Littus, <i>the Shore,</i>	-oris,	-ri,	-us,	-us,	-re.
Caput, <i>the Head,</i>	-itis,	-ti,	-ut,	-ut,	-te.

Plural.

Lateres,	-um,	-ibus, -es,	-es,	-ibus.
Rupes,	-ium,	-ibus, -es,	-es,	-ibus.
Maria,	-ium,	-ibus, -a,	-a,	-ibus.
Capita,	-um,	-ibus, -a,	-a,	-ibus.

And so the rest.

20. The *Fourth* forms the *Genitive* in *ûs*, the *Dative* in *ui*.

21. It has *Two Terminations*, *us*, *Masc. u*, *Neut.*

EXAMPLES of the *Fourth Declension*.

Singular.

N.	G.	D.	Ac.	V.	Ab.
Fructus, <i>Fruit</i> ,	-ûs,	-ui,	-um,	-us,	-u.

☞ *Cornu*, a *Horn*, is *Indeclinable* in the *Sing. Num.*

Plural.

Fructus,	-um,	-ibus,	-us,	-us,	-ibus.
Cornua,	-um,	-ibus,	-a,	-a,	-ibus.

22. The *Fifth* forms the *Genitive* and *Dative* in *ei*.

23. It has but *One Termination*, *es*, which is *Fem.*

An EXAMPLE of the *Fifth Declension*.

Singular.

N.	G.	D.	Ac.	V.	Ab.
Res, a <i>Thing</i> ,	rei,	rei,	rem,	res,	re.

Plural.

Res,	rerum,	rebus,	res,	res,	rebus.
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S E C T. III.

Of ADJECTIVE NOUNS.

1. **A**DJECTIVES are of *One, Two or Three Terminations.*
 2. *Adjectives of Three Terminations* are declined thus:

Singular.

N.	G.	D.	Ac.	V.	Ab.
Bonus, <i>good,</i>	-i	-o,	-um,	-e,	-o. <i>m.</i>
Bona,	-æ,	-æ,	-am,	-a,	-â. <i>f.</i>
Bonum,	-i,	-o,	-um,	-um,	-o. <i>n.</i>

Plural.

Boni,	-orum,	-is,	-os,	-i,	-is. <i>m.</i>
Bonæ,	-arum,	-is,	-as,	-æ,	-is. <i>f.</i>
Bona,	-arum,	-is,	-a,	-a,	-is. <i>n.</i>

3. These *Adjectives* form the *Genitive* in *ius*, the *Dative* in *i*, *Unus, solus, totus, ullus, nullus, alter, uter*, *Neuter*: And *alius*, which makes the *Neuter, aliud*: *Gen. alius, Dat. alii.*

4. *Adjectives of Two Terminations* are declined thus:

Singular.

N.	G.	D.	Ac.	V.	Ab.
Tristis, <i>sad</i>	-is,	-i,	-em,	-is,	-is. <i>m. or f.</i>
Triste,	-is,	-i,	-e,	-e,	-i. <i>n.</i>

Plural.

Tristes,	-ium,	-ibus,	-es,	-es,	-ibus. <i>m. or f.</i>
Tristia,	-ium,	-ibus,	-ia,	-ia,	-ibus. <i>n.</i>

Or, thus: *Singular.*

Melior, <i>better</i>	-oris,	-ori,	-orem-	-ore.	<i>m. or f.</i>
Melius,	-oris,	-ori,	-us,	-us,	-ore, <i>v. ori. n.</i>

Plural.

Meliores,	-orum,	-ibus,	-ores,	-ores,	-ibus. <i>m. or f.</i>
Meliora,	-orum,	-ibus,	-ora,	-ora,	-ibus. <i>n.</i>

4. *Ad-*

4. *Adjectives of One Termination* are declined thus :

Singular.

N.	G.	D.	Ac.	V.	Ab.
Amens, <i>mad</i> ,	-tis,	-ti,	-tem,	-tens,	-e, v. -i. m. or f.
Amens,	-tis,	-ti,	-tens,	-tens,	-e, v. -i, n.

5. *Adjectives of the Comparative Degree* are declined like *melior*: Of the *Superlative*, like *bonus*.

6. *Participles of the Present Tense* are declined like *amens*; all other *Participles* like *bonus*.

7. The *Comparative Degree* is form'd, by adding *or* to the first Case of the *Positive* ending in *i*; as, *altus*, high; *alti*, *altior* higher.

8. The *Superlative*, by adding *ssimus*, as *altissimus*.

9. But a Word ending in *er* forms the *Superlative*, by adding *rimus*; as *tener*, tender; *tenerrimus*, tenderest.

10. And a Word ending in *lis*, by changing *is* into *limus*; as *similis*, like; *simillimus*, likest.

11. Words ending in *us*, *pure*, form the *Comparative* by adding *magis*, the *Superlative* by adding *maximè*; as *pius*, pious; *magis pius*, more pious; *maximè pius*, most pious.

12. The following Words are irregularly compared: *Bonus*, Good, *melior*, *optimus*. *Malus*, bad, *pejor*, *peffimus*. *Magnus*, great, *major*, *maximus*. *Parvus*, little, *minor*, *minimus*. *Inferus*, below, *inferior*, *infirmus*. *Superus*, above, *superior*, *supremus vel summus*. *Posterus*, posterior, *postremus*. *Exterus*, exterior, *extremus*. *Nequam*, wicked, *nequior*, *nequissimus*. *Benevolus*, *benevolentior*, *benevolentissimus*. And so *maledicus*, *munificus*, *magniloquus*.

13. *Unus*, One, is declined like *bonus*, only in the *Gen.* and *Dat.*

Duo, <i>two</i> ,	-orum,	-obus -os,	duo,	-obus.	m.
Duæ,	-arum,	-abus -as,	duæ,	-abus.	f.
Duo,	-orum,	-obus -o.	duo,	-obus.	n.

14. *Ambo*, both, is declined in the same Manner.

Tres, <i>three</i> ,	-ium,	-ibus, tres,	tres,	-ibus.	m. or f.
Tria,	-ium,	-ibus, tria,	tria,	-ibus.	n.

16. Other Numerals, to *centum*, a hundred, are indeclinable.

SECT. IV.

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Of PRONOUNS.

1. **T**HERE are *Eighteen Pronouns*, which are declined thus:

	N.	G.	D.	Ac.	V.	Ab.
S. }	Ego, <i>I</i> ,	mei,	mihi,	me,	—	me. <i>m. or f.</i>
P. }	Nos, <i>we</i> ,	nostrum	nobis,	nos,	—	nobis.
		(or i.)				
S. }	Tu, <i>thou</i> ,	tui,	tibi,	te,	tu,	te. <i>m. or f.</i>
P. }	Vos,	vestrum	vobis,	vos,	vos,	vobis.
		(or i.)				
S. }	Himself,	sui,	fibi,	se,	—	se. <i>m. or f.</i>
P. }						
S. m.	ille, <i>he</i> ,	illius,	illi,	illum,	—	illo.
f.	illa,	—	—	illam,	—	illâ.
n.	illud,	—	—	illud,	—	illo.
P. m.	illi,	illorum,	illis,	illos,	—	illis.
f.	illæ,	illarum,	—	illas.	—	—
n.	illa,	illorum,	—	illa.	—	—

2. *Iste, he*, is declined like *ille*: And so is *ipse, himself*: Only, it has *ipsum* in the *Neuter, Singular*.

	N.	G.	D.	Ac.	V.	Ab.
S. m.	hic, <i>this</i> ,	hujus,	huic	hunc,	—	hoc.
f.	hæc,	—	—	hanc,	—	hâc.
n.	hoc,	—	—	hoc,	—	hoc.
P. m.	hi,	horum,	his,	hos,	—	his.
f.	hæ,	harum,	—	has,	—	—
n.	hæc,	horum,	—	hæc,	—	—
S. m.	is, <i>he</i> ,	ejus,	ei,	eum,	—	eo.
f.	ea,	—	—	eam,	—	eâ.
n.	id,	—	—	id,	—	eo.

P. m. ii,

	N.	G.	D.	Ac.	V.	Ab.
P. m. ii,		eorum,	eis, iis,	eos,	—	eis, iis.
f. eæ,		earum,	—	ear,	—	—
n. ea,		eorum,	—	ea,	—	—
S. m. qui, who,		cujus,	cui,	quem,	—	quo.
f. quæ,		—	—	quam,	—	quâ.
n. quod,		—	—	quod,	—	quo, qui.
P. m. qui,		quorum,	quibus,	quos,	—	quibus.
f. quæ,		quarum, v. queis,	—	quas,	—	vel
n. quæ,		quorum,	—	quæ,	—	queis.

3. *Quis, who?* and its *Compounds* are declined like *qui*: Only it has *quid* in the *Neuter Singular*; and its *Compounds* form the *Fem. Singular*, and the *Neut. Plural*, in *qua*; as *figua*.

4. *Idem, eadem, idem, the same*; the *Compound* of *is*, and *quidam, some one*; the *Compound* of *qui*, turn *m* before *d* into *n*; as, *Ac. eundem, eandem, idem; quen-dam, quandam, quoddam*.

5. *Meus, tuus, suus, noster, vester*, are declined like *bonus*; only *meus* has *mi* for *mee* in the *Vocative*.

6. *Nostras, vestras, ejus*, like *æstas*.

7. *Ego, tu, sui*, are *Substantives*, the other *Pronouns* are *Adjectives*.

8. *Qui* is called a *Relative Pronoun*; because it al-ways relates to something going before.

9. *Ego* is of the *First Person*, *Tu* of the *Second*; the other *Pronouns* of the *Third*: As are all *Nouns*.

SECT. V.

Of AUXILIARY VERBS.

1. **T**HERE is but One *Auxiliary Verb*, which is *Sum, I am.* 2. It is conjugated thus:

INDICATIVE MOOD.

Present.

I am, thou art, he is. We are, ye are, they are.
S. Sum, es, est. Pl. Sumus, estis, sunt.

Imperfect.

I was, thou wast, he was. We were, ye were, they were.
S. Eram, -ras, -at. Pl. -amus, -atis, -ant.

Perfect.

I have been, [vel -ere.]
S. Fui, -isti, -it. Pl. -imus, -istis, -erunt,

Pluperfect.

I had been,
S. Fueram, -as, -at. Pl. -amus, -atis, -ant.

Future.

I shall, or will be,
S. Ero. -is, -it. Pl. -imus, -itis, -runt.

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

Present.

I may be,
S. Sim, sis, sit. Pl. Simus, sitis, sint.

Imperfect.

I might be,
S. Essem, -es, -et. Pl. -emus, -etis, -ent.

Perfect.

I may have been,
S. Fuerim, -ris, -rit. Pl. -rimus, -ritis, -rint.

Pluperfect.

I might have been,
S. Fuissem, -es, -et. Pl. -emus, -etis, -ent.

Future.

I should have been,
S. Fuero, -ris, -rit. Pl. -imus, -itis, -rint.

Be thou.

Let him be.

Be ye.

Let them be.

IMP.

es, esto, esto.

este, estote, sunt.

To be.

To have been.

About to be.

INFIN. Pr. Esse.

Per. Fuisse.

Part. Futurus.

SECT. VI.

SECT. VI.

Of REGULAR VERBS.

1. **T**HERE are Four Participles, Two Active,
Two Passive.
2. There are Three Gerunds, and Two Supines.
3. There are Four Conjugations.
4. A Verb of the First Conjugation is conjugated thus :

A C T I V E V O I C E.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

- Pres. Sing.* Amo, I love or do love, as, at.
Pl. Amamus, atis, ant.
- Imp. Sing.* Amabam, I loved or did love, bas, bat.
Pl. Amabamus, batis, bant.
- Perf. Sing.* Amavi, I have loved, vifti, vit.
Pl. Amavimus, viftis, verunt, or vère.
- Plup. Sing.* Amaveram, I had loved, ras, rat.
Pl. Amaveramus, ratis, rant.
- Fut. Sing.* Amabo, I shall or will love, bis, bit.
Pl. Amabimus, bitis, bunt.

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

- Pres. Sing.* Amem, I may or can love, es, et.
Pl. Amemus, etis, ent.
- Imp. Sing.* Amarem, I might love, res, ret.
Pl. Amaremus, retis, rent.
- Perf. Sing.* Amaverim, I may have loved, ris, rit.
Pl. Amaverimus, itis, rint.
- Plup. Sing.* Amavissem, I might have loved, fes, fet.
Pl. Amavissemus, fetis, sent.
- Fut. Sing.* Amavero, I shall have loved, ris, rit.
Pl. Amaverimus, ritis, rint.

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

Sing. Ama, ato, *love thou; amato, let him love.*

Pl. Amate, atote, *love ye; amanto, let them love.*

INFINITIVE MOOD.

Pres. Amare, *to love.* *Perf.* Amavisse, *to have loved.*

PARTICIPLES.

Pres. Amans, *loving.* *Fut.* Amaturus, *about to love.*

PASSIVE VOICE.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

Pres. Sing. Amor, *I am loved, aris or are, atur.*

Pl. Amamur, amini, antur.

Imp. Sing. Amabar, *I was loved, aris or are, batur.*

Pl. Amabamur, bamini, bantur.

Perf. Sing. Amatus sum or fui, *I have been loved, es or fuisti, est or fuit.*

Pl. Amati sumus or fuimus, estis or fuistis, sunt or fuerunt or ère.

Plup. Sing. Amatus eram or fueram, *I had been loved, ras or eras, rat or erat.*

Pl. Amati eramus or fueramus, ratis or eratis, rant erant.

Fut. Sin. Amabor, *I shall or will be loved, beris or bere, bitur.*

Pl. Amabimur, bimini, buntur.

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

Pres. Sing. Amer, *I may be loved, eris or ere, etur,*

Pl. Amemur, emini, entur.

Imp. Sing. Amarer, *I might be loved, reris or ere, retur.*

Pl. Amaremur, emini, rentur.

Perf. Sing. Amatus sim or fuerim, *I may have been loved, sis or eris, sit or erit.*

Pl. Amati simus or fuerimus, fitis or ritis, sint or fuerint.

Plup. Sing. Amatus essem or fuissem, *I might have been loved, esses or isses, esset or isset.*

Pl. Amati

Pl. Amati essemus or fuisset, etis or issent, essent or issent.

Fut. Sing. Amatus ero or fuero, I shall have been loved, ris or eris, rit or erit.

Pl. Amati erimus or fuerimus, ritis or eritis, runt or erint.

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

Sing. Amare, ator, be thou loved; amator, let him be loved.

Pl. Amamini, inor, be ye loved; amantor, let them be loved.

INFINITIVE MOOD.

Amari, to be loved.

PARTICIPLES.

Perf. Amatus, loved. Fut. Amandus, to be loved.

GERUNDS.

1. Amandi, of loving. 2. Amando, by loving. 3. Amandum, to love.

SUPINES.

1. Amatum, to love. 2. Amatu, to be loved.

5. A Verb of the Second Conjugation is conjugated thus:

ACTIVE VOICE.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

Pres. Sing. Doceo, I teach or do teach, es, et.

Pl. Docemus, etis, ent.

Imp. Sing. Docebam, I taught or did teach, bas, bat.

Pl. Docebamus, batis, bant.

Perf. Sing. Docui, I have taught, uisti, uit.

Pl. Docuimus, istis, uerunt or ère.

Plup. Sing. Docueram, I had taught, ras, rat.

Pl. Docueramus, ratis, rant.

Fut. Sing. Docebo, I shall or will teach, bis, bit.

Pl. Docebimus, bitis, bunt.

SUB-

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

- Pres. Sing.* Doceam, *I may or can teach*, eas, eat.
Pl. Doceamus, eatis, cant.
Imp. Sing. Docerem, *I might teach*, res, ret.
Pl. Doceremus, retis, rent.
Perf. Sing. Docuerim, *I may have taught*, ris, rit.
Pl. Docuerimus, ritis, rint.
Plup. Sing. Docuissem, *I might have taught*, ses, set.
Pl. Docuissemus, setis, sent.
Fut. Sing. Docuero, *I shall have taught*, ris, rit.
Pl. Docuerimus, ritis, rint.

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

- Sing.* Doce, eto, *teach thou*; doceto, *let him teach*.
Pl. Docete, etote, *teach ye*; docento, *let them teach*.

INFINITIVE MOOD.

- Pres.* Docere, *to teach*. *Perf.* Docuisse, *to have taught*.

PARTICIPLES.

- Pres.* Docens, *teaching*. *Fut.* Docturus, *about to teach*.

PASSIVE VOICE.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

- Pres. Sing.* Doceor, *I am taught*, eris or ere, etur.
Pl. Docemur, emini, entur.
Imp. Sing. Docebar, *I was taught*, baris or are, batur.
Pl. Docebamur, bamini, bantur.
Perf. Sing. Doctus sum or fui, *I have been taught*, es or fuisti, est or fuit.
Pl. Docti sumus or fuimus, estis or fuistis, sunt or fuerunt or ère.
Plup. Sing. Doctus eram or fueram, *I had been taught*, ras or eras, rat or erat.
Pl. Docti eramus or fueramus, ratis or eratis, rant or erant.
Fut. Docebor, *I shall or will be taught*, beris or ere, bitur.
Pl. Docebimur, bimini, buntur.

SUB-

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

Pres. Sing. Docear, *I may be taught*, aris or are, atur.

Pl. Doceamur, eamini, eantur.

Imp. Sin. Docerer, *I might be taught*, reris or ere, retur.

Pl. Doceremur, remini, rentur.

Perf. Sing. Doctus sim or fuerim, *I may have been taught*, sis or eris, sit or erit.

Pl. Docti simus or fuerimus, sitis or ritis, sint or rint.

Plup. Sing. Doctus essem or fuisset, *I might have been taught*, esses or fuisses, esset or isset.

Pl. Docti essemus or fuissetus, etis or issetis, ent or issent.

Fut. Sing. Doctus ero or fuero, ris or eris, rit or erit.

Pl. Docti erimus or fuerimus, ritis or eritis, runt or erint.

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

Sing. Docere, etor, *be thou taught*; docetor, *let him be taught*.

Pl. Docemini, inor, *be ye taught*; docentor, *let them be taught*.

INFINITIVE MOOD.

Doceri, *to be taught*.

PARTICIPLES.

Perf. Doctus, *taught*. *Fut.* Docendus, *to be taught*.

GERUNDS.

1. Docendi, *of teaching*.
2. Docendo, *by teaching*.
3. Docendum, *to teach*.

SUPINES.

1. Doctum, *to teach*.
2. Doctu, *to be taught*.

6. A Verb of the Third Conjugation is conjugated thus.

ACTIVE VOICE.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

Pres. Sing. Lego, *I read or do read*, gis, git.

Pl. Legimus, gitis, gunt.

Imp. Sing. Legebam, *I read or did read*, bas, bat.

Pl. Legebamus, batis, bant.

Perf.

- Pres. Sing.* Legi, *I have read*, gifti, git.
Pl. Legimus, giftis, gerunt or gère.
Plup. Sing. Legeram, *I had read*, ras, rat.
Pl. Legeramus, ratis, rant.
Fut. Sing. Legam, *I shall or will read*, ges, get.
Pl. Legemus, getis, gent.

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

- Pres. Sing.* Legam, *I may or can read*, gas, gat.
Pl. Legamus, atis, gant.
Imp. Sing. Legerem, *I might read*, res, ret.
Pl. Legeremus, retis, rent.
Pres. Sing. Legerim, *I may have read*, ris, rit.
Pl. Legerimus, ritis, rint.
Plup. Sing. Legissem, *I might have read*, ses, set.
Pl. Legissemus, fetis, fent.
Fut. Sing. Legero, *I shall have read*, ris, rit.
Pl. Legerimus, ritis, rint.

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

- Sing.* Lege, ito, *read thou*; legito, *let him read*.
Pl. Legite, itote, *read ye*; legunto, *let them read*.

INFINITIVE MOOD.

- Pres.* Legere, *to read*. *Pres.* Legisse, *to have read*.

PARTICIPLES.

- Pres.* Legens, *reading*. *Fut.* Lecturus, *about to read*.

PASSIVE VOICE.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

- Pres. Sing.* Legor, *I am read*, gëris or gère, gitor.
Pl. Legimur, gimini, guntur.
Imp. Sing. Legebar, *I was read*, baris or are, batur.
Pl. Legebamur, bamini, bantur.
Pres. Sing. Lectus sum or fui, *I have been read*, es or fuisti, est or fuit.
Pl. Lecti sumus or fuimus, estis or fuistis, sunt or fuerunt or ère.
Plup. Sing. Lectus eram or fueram, *I had been read*, ras or eras, rat or erat. *Pl.*

Pl. Lecti eramus or fueramus, ratis or eratis, rant or erant.

Fut. Sing. Legar, I shall or will be read, gēris or ēre, gentur.

Pl. Legemur, gemini, gentur.

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

Pres. Sing. Legar, I may be read, garis or are, gatur.

Pl. Legamur, gamini, gantur.

Imp. Sing. Legerer, I might be read, reris or ere, retur.

Pl. Legeremur, remini, rentur.

Perf. Sing. Lectus sim or fuerim, I may have been read, sis or eris, sit or erit.

Pl. Lecti simus or erimus, sitis or eritis, sint or erint.

Plup. Sing. Lectus essem or fuisssem, I might have been read, esses or fuisses, esset or fuisset.

Pl. Lecti essemus or fuisssemus, essetis or fuissetis, essent or fuissent.

Fut. Sing. Lectus ero or fuero, I shall have been read, ris or eris, rit or erit.

Pl. Lecti erimus or fuerimus, ritis or eritis, runt or erint.

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

Sing. Legere, gitor, be thou read; legitor, let him be read.

Pl. Legimini, inor, be ye read; leguntor, let them be read.

INFINITIVE MOOD.

Legi, to be read.

PARTICIPLES.

Perf. Lectus, read. Fut. Legendus, to be read.

GERUNDS.

1. Legendi, of reading.
2. Legendo, by reading.
3. Legendum, to read.

SUPINES.

1. Lectum, to read.
2. Lectu, to be read.

7. A Verb of the Fourth Conjugation is conjugated thus.

ACTIVE VOICE.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

Pres. Sing. Audio, I hear or do hear, is, it.

Pl. Audimus, itis, iunt.

Imp. Sing. Audiebam, I heard or did hear, was, were.

Pl. Audiebamus, batis, bant.

Perf. Sing. Audivi, I have heard, vidi, vit.

Pl. Audivimus, vistis, verunt or vēre.

Plup. Sing. Audiveram, I had heard, was, were.

Pl. Audiveramus, ratis, rant.

Fut. Sing. Audiam, I shall or will hear, dies, diet.

Pl. Audiemus, ietis, dient.

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

Pres. Sing. Audiam, I may or can hear, dias, diat.

Pl. Audiamus, diatis, diant.

Imp. Sing. Audirem, I might hear, res, ret.

Pl. Audiremus, retis, rent.

Perf. Sing. Audiverim, I may have heard, ris, rit.

Pl. Audiverimus, ritis, rint.

Plup. Sing. Audivissem, I might have heard, ses, set.

Pl. Audivissemus, retis, sent.

Fut. Sing. Audivero, I shall have heard, ris, rit.

Pl. Audiverimus, ritis, rint.

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

Sing. Audi, ito, hear thou; audito, let him hear.

Pl. Audite, itote, hear ye; audiunto, let them hear.

INFINITIVE MOOD.

Pres. Audire, to hear. *Perf.* Audivisse, to have heard.

PARTICIPLES.

Pres. Audiens, hearing. *Fut.* Auditorus, about to hear.

PASSIVE VOICE.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

- Pres. Sing.* Audior, *I am heard*, diris or dire, ditur.
Pl. Audimur, dimini, diuntur.
Imp. Sing. Audiebar, *I was heard*, baris or are, batur.
Pl. Audiebamur, bamini, bantur.
Perf. Sing. Auditus sum or fui, *I have been heard*, es or fuisti, est or fuit.
Pl. Auditi sumus or fuimus, estis or fuistis, sunt or fuerunt, or être.
Plup. Sing. Auditus eram or fueram, *I had been heard*, ras or eras, rat or erat.
Pl. Auditi eramus or fueramus, ratis or eratis, rant or erant.
Fut. Sing. Audiar, *I shall or will be heard*, dieris or diere, dietur.
Pl. Audiemur, diemini, dientur.

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

- Pres. Sing.* Audiar, *I may be heard*, diaris or are, diatur.
Pl. Audiamur, diamini, diantur.
Imp. Sing. Audirer, *I might be heard*, reris or ere, retur.
Pl. Audiremur, remini, rentur.
Perf. Sing. Auditus sim or fuerim, *I may have been heard*, sis or eris, sit or erit.
Pl. Auditi simus or fuerimus, sitis or eritis, sint or erint.
Plup. Sing. Auditus essem or fuisset, *I might have been heard*, esses or esses, esset or esset.
Pl. Auditi essemus or fuisset, setis or essetis, essent or fuissent.
Fut. Sing. Auditus ero or fuero, *I shall have been heard*, ris or eris, rit or erit.
Pl. Auditi erimus or fuerimus, ritis or eritis, runt or fuerint.

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

- Sing.* Audire or itor, *be thou heard*; auditor, *let him be heard*.
Pl. Audimini, inor, *be ye heard*; audiuntor, *let them be heard*.

INF.

INFINITIVE MOOD.

Audiri, *to be heard.*

PARTICIPLES.

Perf. Auditus, *heard.* *Fut.* Audiendus, *to be heard.*

GERUNDS.

1. Audiendi, *of hearing.* 2. Audiendo, *by hearing.*
3. Audiendum, *to hear.*

SUPINES.

1. Auditum, *to hear.* 2. Auditu, *to be heard.*

6. Some Verbs have a *Passive Termination* with an *Active Meaning*; as, *loquor, to speak.* These are called *Deponents.*

S E C T. VII.

Of IRREGULAR VERBS.

1. **P**OSSUM, *I can*, is conjugated thus.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

Pres. Sing. Possum, *I can*, potes, potest.

Pl. Possumus, potestis, possunt.

Imp. Sing. Poteram, *I could*, ras, rat.

Pl. Poteramus, ratis, rant.

Perf. Sing. Potui, *I have been able*, uisti, uit.

Pl. Potuimus, uistis, potuerunt or uère.

Plup. Sing. Potueram, *I had been able*, ras, rat.

Pl. Potueramus, ratis, rant.

Fut. Sing. Potero, *I shall or will be able*, ris, rit.

Pl. Poterimus, ritis, runt.

SUB-

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

Pres. Sing. Possim, *I may be able*, sis, sit.

Pl. Possimus, sītis, sint.

Imp. Sing. Possem, *I might be able*, ses, set.

Pl. Possemus, fetis, sent.

Perf. Sing. Potuerim, *I may have been able*, ris, rit.

Pl. Potuerimus rītis, rint.

Plup. Sing. Potuissē, *I might have been able*, issēs, issēt.

Pl. Potuissēmus, issētis, issēt.

Fut. Sing. Potuero, *I shall have been able*, eris, erit.

Pl. Potuerimus, rītis, rint.

INFINITIVE MOOD.

Pres. Possē, to be able. *Perf. Potuisse, to have been able.*

PARTICIPLE.

Pres. Potens, able.

2. *Volo, nolo, malo, fero, and eo*, are only irregular in the *Tenses* here set down.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

Pres. Volo, I am willing, vis, vult.

Pl. Volumus, vultis, volunt.

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

Pres. Sing. Velim, I may be willing, lis, lit.

Pl. Velimus, litis, lint.

Imp. Sing. Vellem, I might be willing, les, let.

Pl. Vellemus, letis, lent.

INFINITIVE MOOD.

Velle, to be willing.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

Pres. Sing. Nolo, I am unwilling, nonvis, nonvult.

Pl. Nolumus, nonvultis, nolunt.

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

Pres. Sing. Nolim, *I may be unwilling*, lis, lit.

Pl. Nolimus, litis, lint.

Imp. Sing. Nollem, *I might be unwilling*, les, let.

Pl. Nollemus, letis, lent.

INFINITIVE MOOD.

Nolle, *to be unwilling*.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

Pres. Sing. Malo, *I have rather*, mavis, mavult.

Pl. Malumus, mavultis, malunt.

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

Pres. Sing. Malim, *I may have rather*, lis, lit.

Pl. Malimus, litis, lint.

Imp. Sing. Mallem, *I might have rather*, les, let.

Pl. Mallemus, letis, lent.

INFINITIVE MOOD.

Malle, *to have rather*.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

Pres. Sing. Fero, *I bear or suffer*, fers, fert.

Pl. Ferimus, fertis, ferunt.

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

Imp. Ferrem, *I might bear or suffer*, res, ret.

Pl. Ferremus, retis, rent.

INFINITIVE MOOD.

Ferre, *to bear or suffer*.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

Pres. Sing. Eo, *I go*, is, it.

Pl. Imus, itis, eunt.

Imp.

Imp. Ibam, *I went*, bas, bat.

Pl. Ibamus, batis, bant.

Fut. Pres. Ibo, *I shall or will go*, ibis, ibit,

Pl. Ibimus, ibitis, ibunt.

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

Pres. Sing. Eam, *I may go*, eas, eat.

Pl. Eamus, eatis, eant.

INFINITIVE MOOD.

Ire, *to go*.

3. Edo, *to eat*, is redundant in the following Tenses.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

Pres. Sing. Edo, *I eat*, edis or es, edit or est.

Pl. Edimus, *we eat*, editis or estis, edunt, *they eat*.

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

Imp. Sing. Ederem or essem, *I might eat*, res or esses, ederet or esset.

Pl. Ederemus or essemus, retis or essetis, ederent or essent.

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

Sing. Es, esto, or ede, ito, *eat thou*; esto or edito, *let him eat*.

Pl. Este, ote, or edite, tote, *eat ye*; edunto, *let them eat*.

INFINITIVE MOOD.

Pr. Edere or esse, *to eat*.

4. Some *Verbs* are *Defective*, being only used in some *Tenses* or *Persons*.

5. Such are *ao*, *inquam*, *fore*, *ausim*, *faxim*, *ave*, *salve*, *quæso* and *cedo*.

6. Some *Verbs* are used in the *Third Person Singular*, without any *Nominative Case* going before them. These are call'd *Impersonal Verbs*; as, *pluit*, it rains.

SECT. VIII.

Of ADVERBS, PREPOSITIONS, and
CONJUNCTIONS.

1. **T**HE *Comparative* in *Adverbs* is the same with the *Neuter Gender* of the *Comparative Adjective*; as, *aptè, aptius*.

2. The *Superlative* in *Adverbs* is the same with the *Masculine Vocative* of the *Superlative Adjective*; as, *charè, charissimè*.

3. *Thirty-three Prepositions* govern an *Accusative Case*, *ad*, to; *adversum, adversus*, against; *ante*, before; *apud*, at; *circà, circum, circiter*, about; *cis, citra*, on this Side; *clanculum*, unknown to; *contrà*, against; *erga*, towards; *extrà*, without; *infra*, beneath; *inter*, between; *intrà*, within; *juxta*, near; *ob*, because of; *penes*, in the Power of; *per*, thro'; *pone*, behind; *post*, after; *præter*, beside; *prope*, near; *propter*, because of; *secundum*, according to; *secus*, by; *suprà*, above; *trans* over; *ultrà*, beyond; *versus*, towards; *usque*, to.

4. *Fifteen* govern an *Ablative*, *a, ab, abs*, from; *absque*, without; *clam*, unknown to; *coram*, before; *cum*, with; *de, e, ex*, of; *palam*, in the Presence of; *præ*, before; *pro*, for; *sine*, without; *tenus*, up to.

5. *Tenus* also governs a *Genitive Plural*, and is commonly put after its *Case*; as are also *penes* and *versus*; as, *aurium tenus, me penes*.

6. *Four* an *Accusative* or *Ablative*, *in*, in, or into; *sub*, under; *subter*, beneath; *super*, upon.

7. *Am, di, dis, re, se, con*, are found only in *Compounds*.

8. *Prepositions* when compounded often change a *Letter*; as, *aufero, affigo, allego*, for *abfero, adfigo, adlego*.

9. Often drop one or more *Letters*; as, *omitto, tran-*
no, for *obmitto, transuo*:

10. Often they are doubled; as, *diperdo, recolligo*.

11. The most Common *Conjunctions* are, *et*, and;
vel, or; *nec, neque*, neither.

SECT.

SECT. IX.

Of SYNTAX.

1. **S**YNTAX is, The right Way of putting Words together in a Sentence.
2. One Part of *Syntax* teaches the *Agreement*, the Other the *Government* of Words.
3. Every *Verb* agrees with its *Nominative Case* in *Number* and *Person*: Every *Adjective* with its *Substantive*, in *Gender*, *Number* and *Case*: Every *Relative* with its *Antecedent*, in *Person*, *Gender* and *Number*.
4. A *Nominative* of the *First* or *Second Person*, is often understood: Yea, and of the *Third*, if it has been mentioned before, or may be easily known by the Sense of the *Verb*: As, *ita prædicant*.
5. An *Infinitive Mood*, or Part of a Sentence often supplies the Place of a *Nominative Case*; as, *non progredi est regredi*.
6. A *Collective Nominative* may have either a *Singular* or *Plural Verb*. (As *turba ruit*, or *ruunt*): And so may *Two Nominatives* coupled together; as, *terror & metus invadit* or *invadunt*.
7. A *Verb* between *Nominatives* of different *Numbers*, and an *Adjective* between *Substantives* of different *Genders*, may agree with either; as *Vestes sunt*, or *est lana*.
8. The *First Person* is preferable to the *Second*, the *Second* to the *Third*, As, *ego & tu fecimus*: *Tu & ille audivistis*.
9. The *Masculine Gender* is preferable among *Animate Things*; as *vir & mancipium sunt meriti*. The *Neuter* among *Inanimate*; as, *liber, charta & atramentum parata sunt*.
10. When the Word *Thing* is understood, the *Adjective* is put in the *Neuter Gender*; as, *turpe dictu*.
11. The Word which asks, and that which answers a *Question*, must be in the same *Case*: And so must *Substantives* signifying the same *Thing*; as, *Urbs Roma*.
12. *Verbs*

12. *Verbs of a Passive Sense, govern a Nominative Case; as, sum discipulus. Hic vocatur doctus. Incedo Regina.*

13. *Active and Deponent Verbs govern an Accusative Case. So do some Neuters, and the Impersonals decet, oportet, juvat, delectat.*

14. *Induo, exuo, doceo, moneo, rogo, celo, and Verbs of a like Signification, govern Two Accusatives; as, rogo te hoc: And their Passives One; as, induitur vestem.*

15. *The English Sign of the Genitive Case is of or 's.*

16. *But of mine, of thine, of his own, of hers or her own, of their own, of ours, of yours, are translated meus, tuus, suus, noster, vester.*

17. *The latter of Two Substantives is put in the Genitive Case.*

18. *Adjectives signifying Knowledge, Memory, Desire, Fear, Care, Guilt, Thrift, Power, Plenty, and their Contraries, govern a Genitive Case; as, cupidus laudis:*

19. *So do Comparatives, Superlatives, Interrogatives and some Numerals; as, maximus horum.*

20. *As likewise Verbals ending in ax or ns; as, petax pecuniæ.*

21. *When the Verb Sum signifies Possession, Property or Duty, it governs a Genitive Case; as, Sum Petri.*

22. *Misereor miseresco & satago, govern a Genitive Case: And so do the Impersonals interest and refert; as, interest reipublicæ: Yet we say, Interest, meâ, tuâ, suâ, nostrâ, vestrâ, cujâ.*

23. *Similis, dissimilis, proprius, communis, contrarius, govern a Genitive or a Dative; as, similis tui, or tibi,*

24. *Memini, reminiscor, recordor, obliviscor, govern a Genitive or Accusative; as, Meminisse laborum, or labores.*

25. *Potior, egeo, indigeo, abundo, dignus, indignus, plenus, vacuus, govern a Genitive or Ablative.*

26. *Verbs of valuing, esteeming, despising, accusing, condemning, acquitting and admonishing, govern a Genitive (and sometimes an Ablative Case) after an Accusative; as, accuso te superbiæ.*

27. *Their Passives also govern a Genitive; as, accusor avaritiæ.*

28. Like-

28. Likewise the *Impersonals*, *miseret*, *miserescit*, *pœnitet*, *piget*, *pudet*, *tædet*, govern a *Genitive* after an *Accusative*.

29. *Praise* and *Dispraise* are exprest either by the *Genitive* or *Ablative Case*; as, *vir summæ virtutis*: *Es nullâ fide*.

30. *Æstimo*, *vendo*, *emo*, *consto*, govern a *Genitive* or *Ablative*; as, *constat minoris*, *constat auro*.

31. Many, both *Substantives* and *Adjectives* govern a *Dative Case*, (as, *Pater Urbi, utilis reipublicæ*) Particularly, *Verbals* in *bilis* and *dus*: As, *febilis tibi*, *amandus omnibus*.

32. *Verbs* expressing *Trust*, *Anger*, *pleasing* or *displeasing*, *favouring*, *helping*, *hurting*, *commanding*, *obeying*, *resisting*, *fighting*, *serving*, *flattering* govern a *Dative Case*:

33. As also *Verbs* compounded of *satis*, *bene*, *male*, or of *ad*, *præ*, *post*, *contra*, *super*, *ante*, *sub*, *inter*, *in*, *ob*, *con*: Which have often an *Accusative* also. As, *præstat officium Domino*.

34. But *juvo*, *lædo*, *offendo*, *rego*, *guberno*, govern an *Accusative*.

35. Many *Impersonals* govern a *Dative Case*; as, *licet mihi*.

36. *Sum* has often a *Double Dative*; (as, *DEUS est mihi propugnaculo*) Particularly when it is join'd to *Words* expressing *Praise* or *Dispraise*, *Profit* or *Loss*; as, *hoc est mihi dedecori*: And so have *habeo*, *do*, *duco*, *verto*.

37. *Verbs* of *comparing*, *equalling*, *preferring*, *postponing*, *joining*, *giving*, *receiving*, *owing*, *paying*, *promising*, *vowing*, *threatning*, *sending*, *bringing*, *taking*, *denying*, *declaring*, *showing*, govern a *Dative* after an *Accusative*; as, *fer opem mihi*.

38. Their *Passives* govern one *Dative*; as, *Donum datur mihi*.

39. *Nouns* denoting the *Instrument*, the *Cause*, the *Manner* of doing a *Thing*, the *Value*, the *Quality*, the *Excess* of it, the *Natural Endowment*, the *Birth*, or any *Circumstance*, govern an *Ablative Case*; as, *vulneravit gladio*.

40. Nouns expressing *Measure*, or some *Part* of a Thing, govern an *Ablative Case* (Tho' sometimes a *Genitive* or *Accusative*).

41. If *quam* is omitted after a *Comparative*, the following *Noun* must be in the *Ablative Case*; as, *Melior est Patre*.

42. The *Ablative Case* is often put absolutely; as, *nuntio accepto*.

43. *Utor, abutor, vescor, fruor, fungor, nitor, glorior, lætor, dignor, gaudeo, careo, opus, usus*, govern an *Ablative Case*; as, *vescor carne; opus est pluviâ*.

44. The *Question When*, is answered by the *Ablative Case*: *How long?* by the *Accusative*: (as, *Veni die Jovis. Mansit paucos dies.*) *Whence*, by the *Ablative*: *Whither?* by the *Accusative*: (as, *Larino Romam ad-volavi*) *Where?* by the *Genitive* of *Singular Nouns* of the *First* or *Second Declension*; (as, *Est Roma, Londini*) by the *Dative* or *Ablative* of *Plural Nouns*, or *Nouns* of the *Third Declension*; as, *Est Athenis. Vixit Tiburi*,

45. Which *Way?* is answered by the *Ablative*; as, *Veni huc Eboraco*.

46. Before an *Imperative Mood*, *ne* is *Latin* for *not*: as, *Ne canta*: *Do not sing*.

47. The *Infinitive Mood* follows a *Verb* (as, *mentiri nescio*) or a *Passive*, or *Verbal Adjective*; as, *dignus amari, audax perpeti*.

48. An *Accusative Case* often goes before it; as, *jubeo te salvere*.

49. It may be turn'd into another *Mood*, by inserting *ut* or *quod*; as, *Monet me facere, or ut faciam. Scio filium amare, or quod filius amet*.

50. The *Infinitive Esse* has the same *Case* before and after it; as, *licet nemini esse noxio. Indignum est homine esse scelesto*.

51. The *Participle Having*, before a *Verb* is translated either by a *Deponent Participle* (as, *having spoken, locutus*) or by *cum* and a *Preterpluperfect Tense*.

52. *Derivatives* (whether *Participles, Gerunds, Supines* or *Adverbs*) govern the same *Cases* with their *Primitives*.

53. The *First Gerund* commonly follows a *Noun* ; (as, *Impunitas peccandi*) the *Second* and *Third* a *Preposition* ; as, *ignavi cito deterrentur à discendo* ; *locus ad agendum amplissimus*.

54. But if it implies the *Cause* or *Manner* of a *Thing*, the *Preposition* is omitted ; as, *desessus ambulando* : *Vitium crescit tegendo*.

55. The *Third Gerund* often expresses, that a *Thing* must be done ; as, *Utendum est ætate*.

56. The *First Supine* follows *Verbs* of *Motion* (as, *eo ambulatum*) and seems to be the *Accusative Case* of the *Fourth Declension*, the *Preposition ad* being understood.

57. The *Second Supine* follows *Adjectives* (as, *turpe dictu*) and seems to be the *Ablative Case* of the *Fourth Declension*, a *Preposition* being understood.

58. Some *Adverbs* govern a *Genitive Case* ; as, *abunde, parum, satis, eo, pridie, postridie*. And so we read, *tunc temporis, nusquam gentium, huc vicinæ, ubique locorum*.

59. *Hei* and *væ* govern a *Dative* : *Heu*, a *Nominative, Dative* or *Accusative*, *En, ecce, apage*, and *cedo* an *Accusative* : *O* a *Nominative, Accusative* or *Vocative*.

60. *Ab, vab, hem, proh*, govern an *Accusative* or *Vocative*.

61. A *Preposition* compounded governs the same *Case* as it did before ; as, *Italia regem avertere*.

62. The *Manner* of examining a *Word* is this :

Ques. What sort of *Word* is it ?

Ans. 1. A *Noun Substantive*.

Ques. Of what *Declension, Gender, Number, Case* ?
Why ?

Ans. 2. A *Noun Adjective*.

Ques. Of how many *Terminations* ? Of what *Degree, Gender, Number, Case* ? With what does it agree ?

Ans. 3. A *Pronoun Relative*.

Ques. Of what *Gender, Number, Person* ? With what does it agree ?

Ans. 4. A *Pronoun Substantive*.

Ques. Of what *Person, Number, Case* ? Why ?

Ans. 5. A *Pronoun Adjective*.

Ques.

Ques. Of what *Gender*? *Number*? *Case*? With what does it agree?

Ans. 6. A *Verb*.

Ques. Of what kind? *Conjugation*? *Voice*? *Mood*? *Tense*? *Number*? *Person*? With what does it agree?

Ans. 7. A *Participle*.

Ques. Of what *Verb*? *Voice*? *Tense*? *Gender*? *Number*? *Case*? With what does it agree?

Ans. 8. An *Adverb*, a *Preposition*.

Ques. What *Case* does it govern?

63. In order to turn *English* into *Latin*, 1. Find out the *Verb*, by the Sign *Am* or *Do*, 2. The *Nominative Case*, by asking the Question *who* or *what* with the *Verb*, 3. The *Case* following the *Verb* by asking the Question *whom* or *what* with the *Nominative Case* and the *Verb*, 4. The *Noun* agreeing with the *Case* before or after the *Verb*, 5. The *Adverbs* or *Prepositions*, 6. The *Case* following them, 7. The *Ablative Absolute*, if there be any.

64. In order to turn *Latin* into *English*, 1. Seek out the *Nominative* and *Verb*, agreeing in *Number* and *Person*, 2. When you see a *Genitive* or *Dative*, seek out the *Substantive*, *Adjective*, *Verb* or *Adverb* governing it, 3. When you see an *Accusative* or *Ablative*, seek out the *Adjective*, *Verb*, *Participle*, *Gerund*, *Supine* or *Preposition* governing it, 4. When you see an *Infinitive Mood*, seek out the *Substantive*, *Adjective* or *Verb* governing it, 5. When you see an *Adjective* seek out the *Substantive* with which it agrees in *Gender*, *Number* and *Case*.

SECT X.

Of PROSODY.

1. **P**ROSODY is, The Art of making Verses.
2. A Short Syllable is mark'd thus *ă*, a long one thus *ā*.
3. A Vowel before two Consonants, or a double Consonant, is long (as, *Parēns, gūza*) and so is a Diphthong, or a contracted Vowel; as *foēdus, cōgo*, for *coago*.
4. A Vowel before another is short, as *Dēus*.
5. A short Vowel before a Mute and a Liquid, is either long or short; as, *pātris* or *pātris*.
6. Monosyllables are long: Except the Encliticks *que, ne, ve*: [*an, vel;*
- Excipe *vir, quis, is, es; bis, cis, ter; nec, per, in*, and those which end in *b, d, or t*.
7. A Final declined is short; as, *Musă*: But *a* is long in undeclinable Words (as *frustră*: Except *pută, ită, quiă*) in the Ablative Case (as *f. mā*) in the Vocative of Greek Nouns (as *Æneă*) and in the Imperative Mood, as *amă*.
8. E final is short (as *marĕ*) except in Monosyllables; in the First and Fifth Declension (as, *odĕ, diĕ*) in Imperatives of the Second Conjugation (as *docĕ*) and in Adverbs from Adjectives of three Terminations; as, *doctĕ*; Except *benĕ, malĕ*.
9. I final is long, except in *nisi, quasi*, and in the Dative and Vocative of Greek Nouns.
10. O final is common; as, *ponō* or *ponō*: Except in Monosyllables, in Datives and Ablatives (as *filio*) and in Adverbs derived from Nouns, as *meritō*.
11. U final is long; as, *penū*: Y is short; as *molj*.
12. B, d, l, r, t, final, are short; except *er* having *ĕris*.
13. C, n, final, are long; except some Greek Nouns in *on*, and *en* having *inis*; as, *carmen, carminis*.
14. *As,*

14. *As, es, os*, final, are long : Except *es* having *itis*, and *as* having *adis*; and *Genitives* in *os*.

15. *Is, us, ys*, final, are short : Except *is* in *Plural Nouns* (as *musis*) in *Nouns* having *itis*, *inis*, *entis*, and in the *Second Person Singular* of *Verbs*, which form the *Second Plural* in *itis*.

16. Except also *us* in *Monosyllables*; *us* having *odis*, *adis*, *uris*, *utis*, *untis*; and in the *Genitive* or *Plural* of the *Fourth Declension*.

17. *Cor, mel, fel*, and the final Syllables of *mibi*, *tibi*, *sibi*, *ubi*, *ibi*, *uti*, of Words ending in *inta* (as *quadraginta*) or Compounds ending in *par* or *pos* (as *impar*) are Common.

18. The *Second Declension* increases short; as, *gener*, *generi*.

19. *A, al, Masculine, ar, as, adis*, increase short; as, *thematis*, *Hannibalis*, *Cæsaris*, *lampadis*.

20. *Al Neuter, an, as, atis, ax* increase long; as, *Animalis*, *Pæanis*, *æstatis*, *pæcis*.

21. *Er, es, ex, ecis and icis*, increase short; as, *carceris*, *militis*, *necis*: Except *es* in *Greek Nouns*; as, *magnes*, *magnetis*.

22. *El, en*, increase long: Except *en, inis*; as, *carminis*.

23. *Il, is*, increase short; as, *vigilis*, *pulveris*.

24. *In, ix*, long; as, *delphinis*, *felicis*.

25. *O* increases *inis* short, *enis* and *onis* long; as, *hominis*, *sermonis*.

26. *Ol, os, ox*, increase long; and *or, Masculine* or *Feminine*.

27. *On* sometimes long, sometimes short: Or *Neuter* or *Greek* short.

28. *Ul, ur, us, ut, ux*, increase short (as *consulis*, *corporis*, *femoris*, *capitis*, *ducis*) Except *us* in *udis*, *uris*, *utis*; as, *paludis*, and in the *Comparative Degree*; as, *melius*, *melioris*.

29. *Yr and ys* increase short: Except *ys ynīs*; as, *trachynis*.

30. *S impure* increases short; as, *inops*, *inopis*.

31. *A, e, o*, in the Increase of *Plurals* are long (as *pennarum*, *dicrum*, *ventorum*, *duabus*, *ambobus*: i. u, short; as, *sermonibus*, *artibus*.

32. Pre-

32. *Preterites* of Two Syllables have the former long; as, *vēni*.

33. *Preterites* doubling the First Syllable have the two former short; as, *tēti*gi.

34. *A, e, and o* in the Increase of *Verbs* are long; as, *amāmus, legimus, amatōte*.

35. *E* in *beris*, and before *ram, rim, ro*, is short; as, *amabēris, amavēram, amavērim, amavēro*.

36. *I* in the *Third Conjugation* is short (as *legimus*) in the Fourth long; as, *audimus*.

37. *U* is short (as *volūmus*) except before *rus* in the *Participle*; as, *amatūrus*.

38. *Participles* of Two Syllables have the former long; as, *nōtus*.

39. *Participles* from *avi* and *iwi* have the last Syllable but one long; as, *amātus, audītus*.

40. And so have *Participles* in *utus*; as, *solūtus*.

41. A Compounded or derived Syllable generally preserves the Quantity of the Word from which it is derived.

42. There are other Exceptions to these Rules, which Observation will teach.

43. The common *Feet* in *Latin Verse*, are a *Spondee*, which is two long Syllables (as *pūrōs*) an *Iambick*, which is a short and a long (as *mānīm*) and a *Dactyle*, which is one long and two short; as, *scrībimūs*.

44. A *long Verse* (commonly call'd a *Hexameter*) consists of Six *Feet*: The first four of these may be either *Dactyles* or *Spondees*. The fifth must be a *Dactyle*, the last a *Spondee*; as,

Tītŷrĕ || tū pātŷ||lāē rĕcŷ||bāns sŷb || tĕgmīnĕ || fāgī.

45. But sometimes the fifth is a *Spondee*; then it is call'd a *Spondaick Verse*.

26. A *short Verse* (commonly call'd a *Pentameter*) consists of Five *Feet*, viz. two either *Dactyles* or *Spondees*, with a long Syllable; and two *Dactyles* with a long Syllable; as,

Nŷllŷs ād||āmīs||ās || ībīt ā||mīcŷs ō||pēs. ||

47. It matters not what Quantity the last Syllable of a Verse is of.

48. The last Vowel of a Word is cut off, if *b* or another Vowel follow. And so is *m* with the Vowel going before it. Only, *heu* and *O!* are never cut off.

SECT. XI.

Of FIGURES.

1. **A** FIGURE is, an Elegantly uncommon Way of Speaking.

2. All the Sorts of *Grammatical Figures* may be reduced to Three, an *Elleipsis*, a *Pleonasm*, and an *Enallage*.

3. An *Elleipsis* is, a Defect; a *Pleonasm*, a Redundance; an *Enallage*, a Change of Letters or Words.

4. The most Common Sorts of *Elleipses* and *Pleonasms*, are contain'd in the following Verses :

Demit ¹*Aphæresis* initio, sed ²*Prothesis* addit :

³*Syncope* de medio tollit, sed ⁴*Epenthesis* infert :

Detrahit ⁵*Apocope* fini, sed dat ⁶*Paragoge*.

¹ 'st for est. ² Tetuli for tuli. ³ Dixti for dixisti.

⁴ Induperator for imperator. ⁵ Viden' for vidēsne. ⁶ Claudier for claudi.

5. The most Common Sorts of *Enallage* are, *Tmesis*, which divides a Word into two Parts (as, cum quibus erat cunq;)

6. *Hypallage*, which changes Cases for each other (as, In nova mutatas corpora formas.)

7. *Antiphrasis*, which puts One Case for another (as, ipsum ut vivat optant; and

8. *Enallage*, strictly so call'd, which puts One Voice, Mood, or Tense for another (as, tum prora avertit, for avertitur: tum omnes fortunas meas laudare, for laudabant.

9. The

9. The most Common *Poetical Figures* are,
¹ *Synæresis*, which contracts two Syllables into One:
 10. ² *Diæresis*, which divides one Syllable into Two:
 11. ³ *Systole*, which makes a long Syllable short; and
 12. ⁴ *Diastole*, which makes a short Syllable long:
 As, ¹ *alvēcō* for *alvēō*: ² *Evolūisset* for *evolvisset*. ³ *Stē-
 tēruntq;* *comæ*. ⁴ *Exercet Dīana choros*.

13. The most Common *Rhetorical Figures* are,
 A *Metaphor*, which puts one Word for another re-
 sembling it; as, *ridet ager*:

14. A *Metonymy*, which puts One Word for another
 that bears a Relation to it: Suppose, The Effect for
 the Cause; as, *Pænas dedit illud opus*: i. e. *Ovidius,
 autor operis*: The Adjunct for the Subject; as, *Ternos
 nocte colores*; i. e. *Licia trium colorum*: The Time for
 the Thing done; as, *Secula mitescent*, for *Homines in
 seculo*: The Place for that which is placed in it; as,
Vina coronant, for *pocula*: Or, The Abstract for the
 Concrete or *vice versâ*; as, *Ubi illic scelus est? pro
 scelestus*.

15. A *Synecdochè*, which puts a General Word for a
 Particular; as, *Perniciosum animal perdidimus; id est,
 Catilinam*: The Whole for the Part; as, *Fontem fire-
 bant*, i. e. *Aquam fontis*: The Plural Number for the
 Singular, or *vice versâ*; as, *Obtulimus nos periculis;
 Obtuli me*.

16. An *Hyperbole*, which expresses more than is true;
 as, *Ocyor Euro*.

17. A *Catachresis*, which is, The Abuse of a Word;
 as, *Vir Gregis*, for *a Ram*.

18. An *Allegory*, which is, A continued *Metaphor*;
 as, *O Navis, referent in mare te novi fluctus?*

19. A *Climax*, which is a Gradation of several Sen-
 tences rising each above the other: And

20. A *Prosopopœia*, which represents a Thing as if
 it were a Person; as, *Tecum, Catilina, patria sic agit*.

F I N I S.

ERRATA. P. 3. l. 1. for *Twenty-three*, read *Twenty-four*. P. 6. l. 3. after
 e, r. i. P. 7. l. 10 and 11. for *um*, r. *uum*. P. 8. l. 13. for *arum*, r. *orum*.
 Ib. l. 21. for *Ab. is*, r. *Ab. i*. P. 9. l. 4. for *Voc. tens*, r. *Voc. ens*. Ib. l. 5.
 for *Acc. and Voc. tens*, r. *Acc. and Voc. ens*.

